

heat, power, or the generation of electricity (e) the cost of contract work done by others: (f) the cost of products bought and resold in the same condition; and (g) the cost of purchased machinery installed. Supplies and equipment used in mine development, plant expansion, and capitalized repairs, which are chargeable to fixed assets accounts, were included, as were supplies furnished without charge to contractors for use at the mining operation and supplies sold to employees for use at the establishment (see section 19). No data were obtained on such costs as advertising, insurance, telephone, and research and consulting services of other establishments; or on overhead costs, such as depreciation charges, rent, interest, and royalties.

Under contract work, companies were instructed to report the total amounts paid or due for contract services performed during the year, including payments for supplies and equipment incidental to this work which were furnished by the contractor. If part of the payment to contractors was in materials produced, the respondent was asked to estimate the value of the service performed. However, payments to miners paid on a per ton, car, yard, or footage basis were included under payrolls rather than under contract work (see section 19).

Under purchased machinery, companies were instructed to report all machinery, equipment, and parts for renewals and repairs, including equipment installed in the mine or mill as well as mobile loading and transportation equipment.

21. SPECIFIC SUPPLIES USED

In the 1963 minerals census, uniform quantity and cost data were obtained on the use of selected supplies. In most cases, comparable statistics on these items are available for 1958 and 1954. Collection of the supplies data was

coordinated with the expanded manufactures statistics program for the 1963 census, which obtained data on over 300 materials for industries that accounted for 90 percent or more of their consumption in manufacturing.

For the minerals census, data on the quantity and cost of explosives and steel mill shapes and forms used were obtained for the metal and coal mining industries. In addition, data were obtained for the coal mining industries on the cost of round and hewn woods products and stumpage. For the oil and gas extraction industries, data were obtained on the quantity and cost of both gas (purchased for gas lift and repressuring) and steel mill shapes and forms used.

22. MINERALS PREPARED

On report forms for almost all mineral industries, except the contract services industries, a uniform inquiry was included on minerals prepared at the reported establishments. Figures were obtained on minerals prepared from three sources: (a) Crude minerals mined at the establishment (quantity); (b) crude minerals received from other establishments of the company or purchased from others (quantity and cost); (c) crude minerals received for preparation on a custom or toll basis (quantity and estimated value).

23. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

In the 1963 census, mining companies were asked to report expenditures made during the year for development and exploration of mineral properties for new construction, and for machinery purchased at their operations that was chargeable to fixed-assets accounts of the mining establishment and were of a type for which depreciation, depletion, or Office of Minerals Exploration accounts are ordinarily maintained. Capital expenditures during 1963 were to be determined as additions completed during the year plus construction in progress at the end of the year minus construction in progress at the beginning of the year. Reported capital expenditures were to include work done on contract as well as by the mine forces. Expenditures for machinery and equipment were to include those made for replacement purposes, as well as those for additions to capacity. Excluded from such expenditures totals are costs of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expense. Also excluded are expenditures for land and mineral rights.

Wherever applicable, separate figures were provided on expenditures for (a) development and exploration of mineral property, (b) preparation of plant construction and other construction, (c) new machinery and equipment, and (d) used plant and used equipment acquired from others. The 1958 and 1954 minerals censuses included comparable statistics. For 1939, data were obtained separately on (b), (c), and (d). For 1929 and 1919, data were

obtained on (a).

The census figures for capital expenditures differ from estimates published on the basis of the Office of Business Economics Securities and Exchange Commission sample survey not only because of the sampling variations but also, to a greater extent, because of the differences in scope of the surveys. Whereas census figures cover all mining establishments, but exclude all establishments of reporting companies which are not classified in the mineral industries, the OBE-SEC figures are based on reports for an entire company, classified on the basis of its principal activities. For this reason, many large metal mining and oil and gas establishments, for example, are included in the OBE-SEC tabulations as part of manufacturing. Both series, however, exclude expenditures at establishments owned by Federal or State governments but operated under lease or contract by private companies.

24. INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS

In the 1963 Census of Mineral Industries, information on output of about 225 individual mineral product items was collected. This number of items was about the same as that collected for 1958, but it represented a reduction from about 760 individual products included in the 1954 minerals census when joint forms with the Bureau of Mines were used.

In general, the 1963 and 1958 minerals censuses figures were confined to separate totals for each crude and each prepared mineral. Where signi-